

desk is much different. In this amendment we have relieved the burdens of some national standard card; we have relieved the burdens of the unfunded mandate, and that debate will take place. I urge all who wish to engage in that to be prepared for that scenario. I yield to my friend and colleague.

Mr. KENNEDY. Could I ask for the yeas and nays on amendments 3820 and 3823.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, what I would like to do since, hopefully, those will be the two measures, is maybe just take 2 minutes now and explain them just briefly so that at the end we will vote on the D'Amato resolution and then hopefully vote on these two amendments.

Do I need consent to be able to proceed for 3 minutes? Do I need consent for that now?

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, just a moment.

Mr. KENNEDY. I withdraw my request.

DETENTION AND EXTRADITION OF MOHAMMED ABBAS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 253) urging the detention and extradition to the United States by the appropriate foreign government of Mr. Mohammed Abbas for the murder of Leon Klinghoffer.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, this resolution is very straightforward and it is long overdue. It calls on the Attorney General of the United States to seek the detention and extradition to the United States of Mohammed Abbas, otherwise known as Abu Abbas.

Abu Abbas was the leader and is the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Front. In October 1985, under his leadership and his plan—and let me tell you what the Italian courts found. They found that the evidence was “multiple, unequivocal and overwhelming” that Abbas trained, financed, and chose the targets, as well as the escape, in seizing the *Achille Lauro*. It was his men who killed Leon Klinghoffer and threw his body overboard on October 7, 1985.

When this question was raised to Mr. Abbas just recently, he said that he was sorry. He said it was “a mistake.” And then he went on to say that Mr. Klinghoffer, an American citizen from New York, was killed because “he had started to incite the passengers against [the kidnappers].” Imagine that, a 70-year-old man, 70 years old, in a wheelchair, totally unarmed, and that is his excuse. And he says it was “a mistake.”

We owe it to every American citizen, not just to Leon Klinghoffer and to his

family, but to every American citizen to say to those cowards, to those murderers who would target U.S. citizens, that they cannot escape justice, that they will be tracked down, that we will seek their extradition, that we will seek their detention, and their eventually being brought to trial for their acts, in this case a cowardly act of killing a man in a wheelchair, a U.S. citizen.

Let me tell you again what the Italian courts found when they tried Abu Abbas in absentia. They said that the evidence was “multiple, unequivocal, and overwhelming.”

I sent a letter to the Justice Department. I ask unanimous consent it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. D'AMATO. I sent a letter to the Attorney General in which I called out for the murderer of Leon Klinghoffer to be extradited, Abu Abbas; that Leon Klinghoffer is entitled to justice, as every American is, and it has been denied, and, indeed, the Attorney General has the duty and obligation to see to it that we look to extradite Abu Abbas, Leon Klinghoffer's murderer.

Let me conclude by saying this. This is a very simple and straightforward case. If we fail to seek justice in this case, then what kind of message do we send to other terrorists who would look to target U.S. interests, U.S. citizens? Are we saying you can get away with this and you can simply offer an apology 10 years from now and say it was a mistake? Is that what we are going to be saying?

I think it is about time the Justice Department of the United States began to live up to its name and seek justice in the case of Leon Klinghoffer.

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, April 26, 1996.

Hon. JANET RENO,
Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am writing to urge you in the strongest terms to seek the immediate extradition of Abu Abbas, the man convicted in an Italian court, in 1986, for the murder of Leon Klinghoffer during the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship in October 1985. It is absolutely essential that the United States obtain custody of Abbas so that he can stand trial for this brutal murder of a wheelchair-bound innocent American whose body was callously dumped overboard following the murder.

Just this week, Abbas, while attending the meeting in Gaza of the Palestine National Council stated that the killing was “a mistake” and that Mr. Klinghoffer was killed because he “had started to incite the passengers against [the kidnappers].” This pathetic excuse only reinforces our need to gain his extradition. The fact that he remains free is an insult to the memory of Leon Klinghoffer.

Abbas was convicted by a Genoan Court and sentenced to life in prison, in absentia, for “kidnapping for terrorist ends that caused the killing of a person.” The evidence against Abbas, according to the Italian mag-

istrate, was “multiple, unequivocal, and overwhelming.” His actions in training and financing for this operation, and in choosing the target, as well as planning the escape, in the eyes of the magistrate, made Abbas guilty of the murder.

Mr. Klinghoffer's murder cries out for justice. For far too long, Abbas has cheated justice. Now it is our duty to locate, apprehend, and return him for trial in this country. Again, I urge you in the strongest of terms, to seek the immediate extradition of Abu Abbas.

Sincerely,

ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
United States Senator.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, let me say I have no need for any further time. I am prepared to yield the remainder of my time so we can vote.

May I inquire of the President whether or not I have to ask for the yeas and nays or whether or not that has been agreed to already?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have not yet been requested.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If all time is yielded back, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JEFFORDS). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 93 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Abraham	Feingold	Lott
Akaka	Feinstein	Lugar
Ashcroft	Ford	Mack
Baucus	Frist	McCain
Bennett	Glenn	McConnell
Biden	Gorton	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Bond	Gramm	Moynihan
Boxer	Grams	Murkowski
Bradley	Grassley	Murray
Breaux	Gregg	Nickles
Brown	Harkin	Nunn
Bryan	Hatch	Pell
Bumpers	Hatfield	Pressler
Burns	Heflin	Pryor
Byrd	Helms	Reid
Campbell	Hollings	Robb
Chafee	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Coats	Inhofe	Roth
Cochran	Inouye	Santorum
Cohen	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Conrad	Johnston	Shelby
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Simon
Craig	Kempthorne	Simpson
D'Amato	Kennedy	Smith
Daschle	Kerrey	Snowe
DeWine	Kerry	Specter
Dodd	Kohl	Stevens
Dole	Kyl	Thomas
Domenici	Lautenberg	Thurmond
Dorgan	Leahy	Warner
Exon	Levin	Wellstone
Faircloth	Lieberman	Wyden

NOT VOTING—

Thompson

So the resolution (S. Res. 253) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 253

Whereas, Mohammed Abbas, alias Abu Abbas, was convicted by a Genoan Court in June 1986 and sentenced to life in prison, in absentia, for "kidnaping for terrorist ends that caused the killing of a person" for his role in the death of an American citizen, Leon Klinghoffer;

Whereas, a report from the Italian magistrate who tried the case against Abbas stated that the evidence was "multiple, unequivocal, and overwhelming" and that his actions in training and financing for this operation, and in choosing the target, as well as in planning the escape, made Abbas guilty of the murder;

Whereas, a warrant Abbas' arrest was unsealed in October 1985 charging him with hijacking, and a bounty of \$250,000 was offered for his arrest;

Whereas, the Justice Department felt that it did not have the evidence to convict him, and citing the conviction, albeit in absentia by the Italian authorities, cancelled the warrant for his arrest in January 1988;

Whereas, at an April 1996 meeting of the Palestine National Council in Gaza, Abbas described the killing as "a mistake" and that Mr. Klinghoffer was killed because he "had started to incite the passengers against [the kidnapers]";

Now, Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Attorney General should seek, from the appropriate foreign government, the detention and extradition to the United States of Mohammed Abbas (also known as Abu Abbas) for the murder of Leon Klinghoffer in October 1985 during the hijacking of the vessel *Achille Lauro*.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, Senator HATFIELD would like to speak for, I believe, 7 minutes on his own hour with regard to any matter that he might address. Then we will try to do this procedure. We have two Senator KENNEDY amendments. I do not think there will be any extensive—there will be debate, 30 minutes, 40 minutes, with regard to those amendments. Then those two amendments will be considered and taken up back to back.

Then we will lay down and proceed to the amendment, which is already in the mix, with regard to birth certificates and driver's licenses. I cannot describe when that might come to a vote, but that will be the matter of business.

So I urge all who wish to be involved in that debate to please review the complete changed amendment. That is

a very different procedure from what was passed out of the Judiciary Committee with regard to driver's licenses, birth certificates, the breeder document that causes the most concern.

So that is the agenda. Then, of course, the time is running, under the constraints after cloture. We will simply proceed. There are many amendments and no time for many persons to do anything but speak very briefly. Some are listed with no particular topic or subject. Some 20 are by one Senator. I hope that the breath of reality will enter the scene with regard to some of those.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEGACY OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I want to give recognition to a very outstanding group of young people from my State of Oregon, who represent the Lincoln High School of Portland, OR.

Mr. President, as you know, during the bicentennial of the Constitution, there was a commission formed of which Chief Justice Burger of the Supreme Court was chair. I was privileged to serve on that commission. In part of that commission's proceedings, we decided to develop an ongoing project, bringing a focus to the Constitution of the United States amongst the high school students of our country. That started in 1987.

I want to say that that has been a program that I think has certainly been worthy of the investment the Federal Government has made sustaining that program over the years. I suppose you might call it boasting, but I do not really think so. I am merely making a recognition of an extraordinary accomplishment. One high school out of the State of Oregon has not only won the State championship each year of the 9 years of this program, it has finished in the top 10 contestants from high schools from every State in the Union here in Washington, except for 1 year. It had won the national championship 2 years, until last night when it won it for the third time—one high school.

I want to say that this is a high school that is in an urban setting, and it is a high school that draws students from many diverse and social economic backgrounds. The students who compete have varied academic backgrounds, and the team consists of sophomores, juniors, and seniors, and they work together as a team.

The competition these student participated in was rigorous and very meaningful. Students demonstrated their knowledge of the Constitution before simulated congressional committees made up of constitutional scholars, lawyers, journalists, and government leaders. The panel of judges tested the expertise of the classroom teams on a number of significant questions—questions such as, "How did the values

and principles embodied in the Constitution shape American institutions, and what are the roles of the citizens in an American democracy?"

Mr. President, these are questions I still contemplate and struggle with. There is something exciting about a room full of high school students excited themselves about the Constitution, and excited about the Nation's heritage.

Senator PELL and I had the privilege of being with this group from all over the country last night. The students have worked very hard for this honor, and there are a number of people who have helped them make this achievement a reality. Special recognition must go to Marilyn Cover, the State coordinator, and Dan James, the district coordinator for the We the People Program.

I must also recognize the teachers and volunteers who gave up their time to prepare the students. Dave Bailey and Gailen Norsworthy are both teachers at Lincoln High School and coaches for the constitutional team. Also, Chris Hardman and Chuck Sparks, who are attorneys from the local community who volunteered to prepare the students for the legal rigors of the competition. Also, I must single out the principal of Lincoln High School, Velma Johnson. She is proud of these students, and she has been extremely supportive of the We the People Program.

Mr. President, while it takes a number of outstanding individuals to achieve the winning record of Lincoln High School, one individual stands out as the catalyst and mentor for this stellar group of young scholars—Hal Hart. Hal Hart is an attorney by profession. He has a private law practice in Portland, but he takes time out of his busy practice to teach at Lincoln High School. For Hal, this is a labor of love and an opportunity to give back to the community. He teaches the students about the intricacies of the Constitution, and based on the school's record of success, he is obviously a master teacher.

I also want to individually commend the students by placing a list of the participants from all over this country in the RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent that the list be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CLASS ROSTER FOR THE 1995-96 LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL BICENTENNIAL CLASS ON THE UNITED STATES' CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

Vasiliki Despina Ariston, age 15; Parents: Dino and Demetra Ariston.

Jerome Rain Axelrod, age 15; Parents: Marilyn Couch and David Axelrod.

Rebekah Rose Cook, age 16; Parents: Jim and Anne Cook.

Tawan Wyndelle Thomas Davis, age 16; Parents: Sylvia Anne Davis.

Amanda Hope Emmerson, age 16; Parents: Ron and Ann Emmerson.

Tiffany Ann Grosvenor, age 16; Parents: John and Jennifer Grosvenor.